of myself or somebody else to come and work in a small State. I repel that idea with all the vigour that I can summon. I have never been tired of saying that, however restricted the circumference of a country may be, what matters so far as the country is concerned is the possibility of its natural resources, not only the resources of a bountiful Providence, but the resources of an intelligent, enthusiastic and patriotic race that inhabits it. Travancore need not be ashamed either of its natural possibilities or of the qualifications and the possibilities of its inhabitants. All that is needed in Travancore is a little more practical business acumen and vision, a little more appreciation of the need to make Travancore industrially and commercially more self-sufficient and more reliant; and provided our people work together and co-operate for this purpose and with this object in view there is nothing to which Travancore may not aspire and one of the most prominent places in India among the States may well be Travancore's portion. To achieve that end, what is needed is help from above—the Grace of the Almighty. Secondly the focal inspiration of a wise and courageous Ruler. That we have. What is then needed is the conjoint, patriotic drive of the inhabitants who will sink all differences and work for the common and laudable object. That object, I hope will soon be a *fait accompli*. Signs are not wanting to show that there is emerging amongst our people much greater harmony and comradeship than in the immediate past. May they grow from more to more! My function and my lot has been and will be to translate the ideals of His Highness into fruition, stimulated and assisted by the devoted labours, the determination and resolve of a united people. I do not propose to dwell much on the personal aspects of this matter. I shall conclude by thanking from the bottom of my heart the members of this House who have done me signal honour.

The motion was then put, and carried *nemine Contradecente*.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS.

Mr. A. Narayanan Tampi: Sir, I rise to move for a supplementary grant of Rs. 17,900—under Demand VIII H. Census Rs. 11,900—for remuneration to Enumerators and Supervisors and Rs. 6,000—for allowance to Investigators. It was not possible at the time when the amount that was required under this item was budgetted, to determine exactly the actual sum that would be required under this head, because instructions from the Census Commissioner for India had not then been received with regard to the mode of taking the Census this year. Last time in 1931, Travancore was divided into arbitrary blocks, 30 houses for the rural areas and 50 for the urban areas and it was possible to complete the Preliminary Enumeration with a smaller number of Enumerators and Supervisors. This time we have to count 13 lakhs as against 10

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[Mr. A. Narayanan Tampi.

akhs of houses which by themselves will necessitate an increase by labout 1/3 to the number of Enumerators and Supervisors. Further this time census operations proceeded on a different basis, the geographical unit having been accepted as the basis for the formation of blocks, as per instructions from the Census Commissioner for India. The geographical unit for Travancore has been fixed as the Kara. By adopting this, we have saved a large amount of money in tabulation work. Last time we had to incur additional expenditure for tabulation charges for getting information about the various headings 'Kara-war'. Information for a kara had to be pieced together from the small blocks of 30 and 60 houses. The present system has enabled us to effect a great saving in that direction. The adoption of the new system for the formation of a block has however necessitated a further addition to the number of Enumerators and Supervisors. The number of Enumerators and Supervisors this year is 4651 and 948 respectively. Great care has been taken in reducing the number to the absolute minimum. The honourable members who have been knowing something about the Census for the last one month and a half must have realised the hard and taxing work these honorary Enumerators and Supervisors have been doing during the small hours of the evening. They could not possibly use the morning hours. Not being able to find the head of the house or the people being away from their houses, they had to go to these houses more than once. They are each given 300 houses on an average but in taluks where they have to cover vast distances, some Enumerators have to walk even 25 miles to complete the enumeration of the blocks. I am sure the amount of Rs. 5/ that is now recommended for the enumerator and Rs. 7/ for the supervisor will not be considered too much particularly in view of the fact that he has to do not merely the preliminary enumeration but also the final enumeration.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: May I know wheather th enumerators and supevisors are entitled to any T. A.

Mr. A. Narayanan Tampi: No, Sir.

Further in the last Census they were doing only preliminary enumeration, the final enumeration being done simultaneously by 35,000 honorary Enumerators. This time—as the Commissioner for ndia decided that there need not be a simultaneous enumeration the same person has to do the preliminary as well as the final enumeration. A person who has gone to a house three or four times is more competent and more capable to record correct details about that house than a new person who will be an absolute stranger to the locality. So, for the two items of work together I do not think it is superfluous to pay Rs. 5/ to the enumerator and Rs. 7/to the Supervisor.

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Sahib Bahadur T. Mahomed Ismail: May I know whether this amount is for one month or for the whole work?

Mr. A. Narayanan Tampi: This amount is for the whole work. The total amount therefore comes to Rs. 29,900.

The second item is Rs. 6,000 to be given as allowance to Investigators who are to conduct the Economic Census. I may be permitted to inform the House that this scheme of compilation and collection of economic statistics was befor the public for quite a long time and the Economic Development Board submitted a scheme early last year at an estimated cost of more than Rs. 72,000. The amount was considered excessive and the matter was referred to the Census Commissioner for report with regard to the possibilities of taking this along with the population census. The Census Commissioner then suggested that an economic survey may be conducted on a Census basis and the scheme was accepted by the Government. It was expected that it would be possible to collect the information through the agency of the non-official co-operators of the State and the Inspectors and Liquidators of Co-operative Societies were appointed Assistant Charge Superintendents to supervise the work. About 1000 honorary investigators were to be selected from the Co-operative Societies in the various parts of Travancore and they were to complete the work in four months. They were not to be paid any remuneration but were to be given only out-of-pocket expenses of Rs. 10 per head, which would have cost Government an amount of Rs. 10,000. This scheme was found to be impracticable as it was not possible to get sufficient number of honorary Investigators for the purpose. I met during the course of my tours a large number of those selected and these people straightway asked me whether the amount of Rs. 10 is to be paid monthly or for the whole work. On being told that the allownace is for the whole work, they informed me that but for the compulsion of the Co-operative Inspectors they would not have thought of coming in. Secondly these people were not at all competent for the very strenuous and elaborate work that was expected of them in this economic survey. Most of them did not know even the elements of economics. I questioned them on the working details of various industries in their respective localities and the import of technical terms as capital expenditure, working cost, etc. They were unable to make any distinction between these and I thought it was unfair to start the work with such people. I therefore gave up this idea and thought of devising a more practicable scheme. In this connection I may inform the House that in such enquiries the census method or the method by which we go about from house to house collecting elaborate details

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[A. Narayanan Tampi.]

is considered impracticable for more reasons than one. In the collection of statistics, the greater the number of sources the less reliable will be the data collected. Further, statistical precision becomes almost impossible due to the impossibility of detection of error at the source. Take for example the consumption of rice per house. A large percentage *i. e.*, 70 or 80 per cent., do not keep accounts with regard to their domestic expenses. They are able to give only a rough idea, with the result that the figures we get may be 50 or 60 per cent. in excess of, or less than the, actualities. Moreover in any economic investigation regarding any community or people we are really confronted with what may be called a heterogeneous group. As such the investigation will be proper and efficient only if we adopt the method of stratified sampling. By this method we try to group the people into certain common standards of life and out of each strata so obtained we take a representative number for study. This number we pick out need only form a small fraction of the group ; so that financially we will not have to spend the amount required, for a wholesale investigation. If proper tests are applied to such sample groups and if they are found homogeneous and representative our deductions will be accurate and can be applied without any hesitation to the whole population. This would also enable us to prepare Index Nos. for any item, say for example, Family Budgets, Agricultural Production, Cost of Living, etc. By this method, it will be possible to ascertain to a very accurate extent standards of life among the people.

For this scheme of investigation Travancore has been divided into 3 natural divisions, the lowlands, the midlands and the highlands so far as the rural areas are concerned, and with regard to urban areas they are divided into industrial and market towns, agricultural and municipal towns, etc. 55 centres have been chosen. In each Taluk typical Karas as to include 10 per cent. of the houses have been selected. The advantages of this scheme of what is known as Stratified Representative Sampling are, saving in time and saving in labour, and more than everything else, the possibility of getting Investigators who are really competent to undertake this work. I have requested the local Tahsildars and the Inspectors of Co-operative Societies to call for applications from Graduates with Economics or Statistics as their special subject. I hope it will be possible to get a good number of very efficient young men who are at present unemployed, to undertake this arduous work. The percentage of error which I said before is possible in what is known as the Census method is avoided in this new method. So if we can

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achieve these results by a method by which we arrive at a greater accuracy with less expense and with a greater certainty of success, I am sure this House will agree with me that it is worth trying. So I move, Sir, for a supplementary grant of Rs. 17,900 under item VIII Census

Mr. M. Govindan: I support the motion, I will say just one word, Sir. In supporting the demand I should be failing in my duty if I omit to thank Mr. Tampi for the elucidation of the methods that he is going to adopt in conducting the census of Travancore. All those who know Mr. Tampi know that he is very careful on the economic side of every thing that he undertakes. I have been associated with him in the management of one important institution and I know that whenever there was a demand for expenditure Mr. Tampi was alert to find out the loopholes and to economise as far as possible. The expenditure of say Rs. 5 as honorarium to enumerators and Rs. 7 per mensem to supervisors is extremely-economical. That is very creditable. With these words, I support the demand.

Mr. T. W. U. Park: I support the demand. I am not so much interested in "heterogeneous" stratification as in the remuneration of supervisors and enumerators. During the last six weeks I have seen many of these Enumerators and Supervisors doing very hard work. Some of them were working late at night burning the midnight oil, preparing the statements. I understand that a remuneration of Rs. 5 to the Enumerator and Rs. 7 to the Supervisor is recommended. I think they deserve more than this amount for their arduous work, and unless more is offered it may be difficult to secure the service of Supervisor and Enumerator for the Census in 1951.

Mr. V. S. Arumukham Pillai: I also think Sir, that the amount is too low, considering the amount of difficulties and strain of the people who are going from place to place for this purpose. It is an arduous task for the Enumerators to go from village to village and collect the elaborate details. So I think the amount may be enhanced.

The question that an additional allotment of Rs. 17,900 be provided under Demand VIII—Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments—H. Census, was put and carried and the grant made.

Dr. S. K. Pillai (*Technical Assistant in charge of the Development Department*): Sir, I rise to move for a supplementary grant of of Rs. 3,870 for the Development Department under the head XX E—Forests. This sum is made up of three items.

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[Dr. S. K. Pillai]

One item is for a sum of Rs. 1,500. The Development Department has purchased a machine for the manufacture of wood wool. In order to work it, certain adjustments and a baling press were necessary, but as the freight rate to Bombay market was very high, making it impossible to compete in the market, the working of the machine was not contemplated till reduced rates were obtained. No provision was therefore made in the Budget for making the necessary accessories. Negotiations were started with the S. I. R. Company to get the rate reduced. In the meanwhile, enquiries regarding the supply of wood wool were received. The South Indian Railway gave hopes of reasonable reduction. Hence work on the accessories was undertaken. For meeting the expenditure a sum of Rs. 1500/ is required.

Rs. 1870 are required for installing fire hydrants in the premises of the Development Office. This is very necessary for the protection of the building.

A sum of Rs. 500 was spent in connection with the hydraulic hot press. The machinery was ordered from Germany and before the German steamer carrying the machinery reached India, war was declared and the steamer took shelter at Padang, a neutral port. Government engaged Messrs. Cox and Kings Ltd. Bombay for putting forward their claims to the machinery before the Port authorities. For reclaiming, reshipping and other charges a sum of Rs. 500 was spent temporarily from one of the other heads sanctioned in the Budget of this Department. This expenditure has to be recouped now.

Thus a total of Rs. 3870 is required for the Development Department. I move for this additional allotment.

Mr. M. Govindan: I support the demand, and in doing so, may I point out Sir, that unlike the first demand which every one of us understood, this demand under item XX E for the hydraulic hot press, the fire hydrants and the wood wool machine, I confess, most of us do not understand...

President: I would invite the honourable member to go and see the factory at work turning out wood wool. Hydraulic hot press and fire hydrants are common things. I would really invite the honourable member to go and see them.

Mr. M. Govindan: Thank you, Sir. I am only confessing the inability of some of us laymen to follow the thing owing to the technicality of it. That is certainly no reason why we should not make the grant. We may take things on trust and allow the grant.

Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla: Why should we take things on trust? Why does the honourable member not request him to explain to us what the yare?

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President: Order, order. The reclamation charges, as it has been pointed out, were met by Government. We ordered some machinery from Germany and the steamer in which the machinery came had to take shelter in one of the Philippine ports on account of war. We had to engage the services of some experts for putting forward our claims before the Port authorities for the delivery of the machinery to us.

With regard to the second thing, there is a lot of very old soft wood in the premises of the Development Office. Any danger by fire would be catastrophic and calamitous. Therefore fire hydrants are to be installed there.

The third is setting in order the wood wool machine. Wood wool is needed by various firms now and it is one of the things from which we expect some profit.

None of them is very technical. Unfortunately many people do not know what wood wool means. It is only dealing with wood cutting it into small splinters. You can go and see the work that is done there.

Mr. M. Govindan: In the light of the explanation from the Chair which has thrown light upon this very obscure matter, I heartily support the motion.

Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai: I wish to ask one question, Sir. Why is it that this comes under a supplementary grant? Why was it not provided for in the annual budget or why should it not wait till the next budget? That should be revealed at the time when the Heads of Departments come forward and ask for supplementary grants. Supplementary demands, however, are restricted by certain rules.

President: The honourable member may perhaps recollect that Dr.S.K. Pillai made an attempt to explain items (1) and (3). As to item (2) I think no attempt was made.

Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai: My question is with regard to item (2). We are entitled to hear when we are called upon to note that item as a supplementary grant, the justification for bringing it as a supplementary grant. That is exactly the point that I have to be satisfied with. I am only at that. I am not for discussing the merits.

The question that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 3,870 under Demand XX Forests—E. Development Department, was put and carried and the supplementary grant was made.

THE REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTE.

Mr. S. Sundararajan (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Sir, I beg to present the report of the Public Accounts Committee for 1114 and move that it may be taken up for consideration.

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